REMARKS

These remarks are responsive to the Office Action dated August 4, 2003. Claims 1-21 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-21 have been rejected. Claims 1-2, 4, 13 and 16 have been amended. Accordingly, claims 1-21 remain pending.

A substitute specification has been attached.

Applicant includes a Petition for Extension of Time to extend the deadline for filing a response by three (3) months from November 4, 2003 to February 4, 2004.

Drawings

The Examiner states,

> **1. Figures 4-5 should be designated by a legend such as –Prior Art—because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.**
>
> **2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show "said input is an electrical switch" and wherein said input unit is a key switch provided in addition to key switches of the keyboard used for common inputs" and "said input unit is a hardware switch" (in claims 5-6 and 14) as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.**

The drawings have been corrected in accordance with Examiner's instructions.

Present Invention

A computer system having a central processing unit, and a display screen coupled to the CPU is disclosed. The computer system comprises an input unit for generating a predetermined event; and a resolution changing unit for changing the resolution of said display apparatus in

response to the predetermined event. The computer system includes a window resizing unit for, in response to said predetermined event generated, resizing a predetermined window displayed on said display apparatus so as to be displayed over a portion of the display screen after the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit.

35 USC §102 Rejections

The Examiner states,

Claims 1-4, 7, 9-13 and 15-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chekeralla (US patent 6,084,598).

Regarding claims 1, 13 Chekeralla discloses in figures 1-2 that a computer system or display control apparatus having an input unit (see keyboard (107), mouse (108)) for accepting a user operation to generate a predetermined event (see zoom factor, column 8, lines 29-38), a central processing (CPU, figure 1) and a display apparatus (CRT or flat panel, see column 4, lines 36-37), the computer system comprising a resolution changing unit for changing the resolution of said display apparatus in response to the input event generated by said input unit (see computer generated buttons such as pull down physical buttons (see column 5, lines 55-57), and a window resizing unit for in response to said event generated by said input unit, resizing a predetermined window displayed on the display apparatus so as to be displayed over almost the entire display screen after the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit (see image window change of resolution and the size change, see figure 1, column 5, lines 61-67 and column 6, lines 1-21).

Regarding claim 2, Chekeralla discloses an inherent that the window resizing unit resizes a window being active before the resolution is changed by the resolution changing unit (because the process of gradually zooming the image in the partial region as displayed always being active before the change of resolution unit).

Regarding claim 3, Chekeralla disclose in figures 1-2 the computer system comprising a display apparatus restoring unit (206) for holding a display status (see execution of the program of computer system 114, see RAM 102, hard drive store device 103, see column 8, lines 65-67 and column 9, lines 1-24) before the resolution is changed by said resolution changing unit, and when the resolution of the display apparatus is restored to the resolution before being changed, restoring the resolution of said display apparatus to held display status (see figure 2, column 10, lines 9-34).

Regarding claims 4, 7, Chekeralla discloses a computer system comprising an input unit (mouse 107 keyboard 108) for accepting a predetermined input, and a display zoom factor (see zoom in, zoom out figure 2) changing unit for changing a display zoom factor by changing the resolution of a display apparatus in response to a request input through said input unit (see column 10, lines 21-45), wherein the input unit is a button displayed on the display screen of said display apparatus through a graphical user interface (see column 4, lines 47-51 and column 5, lines 34-40).

Regarding claim 9, Chekeralla disclose that a display control apparatus comprising an input unit (mouse 107 and keyboard 108); and a display zoom-in unit (209, figure 2) for zooming in on a display by lowering the resolution of said display apparatus in response to a request for

zooming-in accepted by input unit (see zoom in control 209 increase the size of the image, see column 10, lines 25-30, because zoom in 209 increase the size of the image, therefore a display image is enlarged by lowering its resolution).

Regarding claims 10-12 and 15, Chekeralla discloses that a display control apparatus comprising an input unit (mouse 107, keyboard 108) for accepting a predetermined input; and a display control unit for changing a display zoom factor by changing the resolution of a display apparatus in response to a display zoom factor change request accepted by the input unit (see figure 2, see column 5, lines 60-67, column 6, lines 1-7, and column 8, lines 29-38, and column 10, lines 21-45); the input unit presents display zoom factors (see zoom-in 209, zoom-out 210) and display apparatus controlled by display-zoom-in unit to a user and accepts a request for zooming in by a selected display zoom factor (see figure 2); a display status restoring unit (206, figure 2) for holding a display status (see execution of the program of computer system 114, see RAM 102, hard drive store device 103, see column 8, lines 65-67 and column 9, lines 1-24) before the zooming-in by said display-zoom-in unit and when the display-zooming-in is completed and restores said held display status (see figure 8); furthermore, Chekerylla discloses the display control apparatus comprising a window resizing unit for resizing a predetermined window displayed on the display screen of the display apparatus (see Microsoft Windows 95, see column 4, lines 31-41) so as to match the display screen zoomed in by the display-zoom-in unit (209, see figure 2).

Regarding claims 16-19, Chekerylla discloses the input section is used for inputting a request for changing a display zoom factor on the display screen as a command input (see figure 6, see display image and process user command, see column 9, lines 48-52); the display screen displays the image by using factor responsive to request for changing the display zoom factor (see figure 2); and after the step of changing the display zoom factor, resizing a predetermined window displayed on the display screen so as to match the display screen after the display zoom factor is changed (see abstract, see column 10, lines 21-51 and column 12, lines 22-39).

Regarding claim 20, Chekerylla discloses a storage medium storing a program to be executed by a computer in a form readable by the input unit of the computer (see, execution of the program of computer system 114, see RAM 102, hard drive store device 103, see column 8, lines 65-67 and column 9, lines 1-24) wherein the program causes said computer to perform the processes of accepting a request for changing a display zoom factor on the display screen; and changing the resolution of the display apparatus to change the display zoom factor of the display screen to a display zoom factor responsive to the request for changing display zoom factor (see figure 2, see column 2, lines 66-67, column 3, lines 1-3, column 8, lines 29-38, column 10, lines 21-51 and column 12, lines 14-39).

Regarding claim 21, Chekerylla discloses a program transmission apparatus (see computer system having a computer program, and as a memory device loaded with that computer program for execution in a computer system, see column 4, lines 31-46) comprising a storage unit (206, figure 2) for storing a program for causing a computer to perform the processes of accepting a request for changing a display zoom factor (see zoom in zoom out) on the display screen and changing the resolution of the display apparatus to change the display zoom factor; and a transmission unit for reading the program from the storage unit to transmit said program (see column 2, lines 66-67 and column 3, lines 1-3, column 10, lines 21-51 and column 12, lines 14-39).

35 USC §103 Rejections

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Claims 5-6 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chekerlla (US patent 6,084,598) in view of Takagi et al. (US patent 5,833,050).

Chekerlla discloses every feature of the claims invention, excluding wherein the input device is an electrical switch or a hardware switch or a key switch provided in addition to key switches of the keyboard used for common inputs. Takagi et al. disclose in figure 1 a key switch device (1) or electrical switch or hardware switch is provided in which a key top is kept at an operation position when a key operation is carried out and is locked at a non-operation position lower than the operation position (see abstract); a key switch (1) is provided in addition to key switches of the keyboard used for common inputs (see key switch device (1) is applied to a keyboard equipped with plurality keyswitches of keyboard, see column 7, lines 18-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the key switch device (1) is applied to a keyboard equipped with plurality keyswitches as taught by Takagi et al. into the computer system of Chakerylla because this would perform a key clicking function to a keyboard with a plural keyswitches and respective holder member are integrally formed in correspondence to the respective keyswitch devices on the entire keyboard (see column 7, lines 22-26).

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chekerylla (US patent 6,084,598) in view of Curtis (US patent 6,580,434).

Chekerylla discloses a computer system comprising an input unit and a display zoom factor as discussed above. However Chekerlla does not disclose that wherein the input unit is a voice input apparatus. Curtis disclose a conventional computer (20) comprising a program modules may be stored on the hard disk, magnetic disk (29), ROM (24) or RAM (25). The computer (20) may be connected to keyboard (40) or other input devices such as microphone (voice input, see column 5, lines 30-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the input device such as microphone as taught by Curtis into the display system of Chekerylla because this would convert the sound signal from the outside to the main processing unit.

Applicant respectfully disagrees. Chekerylla discloses:

A computer system modifies digital images of the human form as well as other objects. The computer system provides intuitive means for accessing warp, smooth, stretch, copy, and paste tools for image modification; undo, toggle and restore tools for change management; and zoom, fit, and full tools for image display sizing.

The cited references neither disclose or suggest singly or in combination the recited invention. Takagi discloses a keyswitch device in which a key tap is kept at an operation position when a key operation is carried out and is locked at a non-operation position lower than the operation position, thereby keeping high key operation performance while reducing thickness and thus improving portability.

Curtis discloses a method to use most of the colors that are available when rendering color images where a limited number of colors are available for such a rendering of VGA images.

In the present invention a mechanism is provided wherein the resolution of the display screen is changed utilizing the same event that resizes a predetermined window on the display. There is nothing in Chekerylla that teaches the same event controls both the resolution and the resizing of the image. In fact, Chekerylla teaches away from the recited invention. Specifically, Chekerylla states at column 5, line 63 to column 6, lines 1-8:

> **Originally, an image is typically acquired from a disk file or a camera interface. That image will have a certain resolution, e.g., 640 pixels across by 480 pixels high by 16 bits per pixel of color information in typically red-green-blue format. In this case, the full spatial resolution would be 640 pixels by 480 pixels and if the image window (e.g., the window in MICROSOFT WINDOWS 95 in which the image is displayed) is less than this size, then scroll bars are used to allow the entire image to be viewed. If the image window is greater than the full resolution of the image, then there is unused space in the window when the image is displayed at full resolution.**

This disclosure clearly indicates that only resizing takes place based upon an event, but there is no teaching or suggestion that the resolution has also been modified based upon this event as is recited in all of the independent claims.

Accordingly, the above-identified independent claims 1, 2 and 4, 9, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21 are allowable as now presented. Furthermore, claims 2-3, 5-8 are also allowable since they depend from allowable base claims.

Applicant's attorney believes that this application is in condition for allowance. Should any unresolved issues remain, Examiner is invited to call Applicant's attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP

January 14 , 2004
Date

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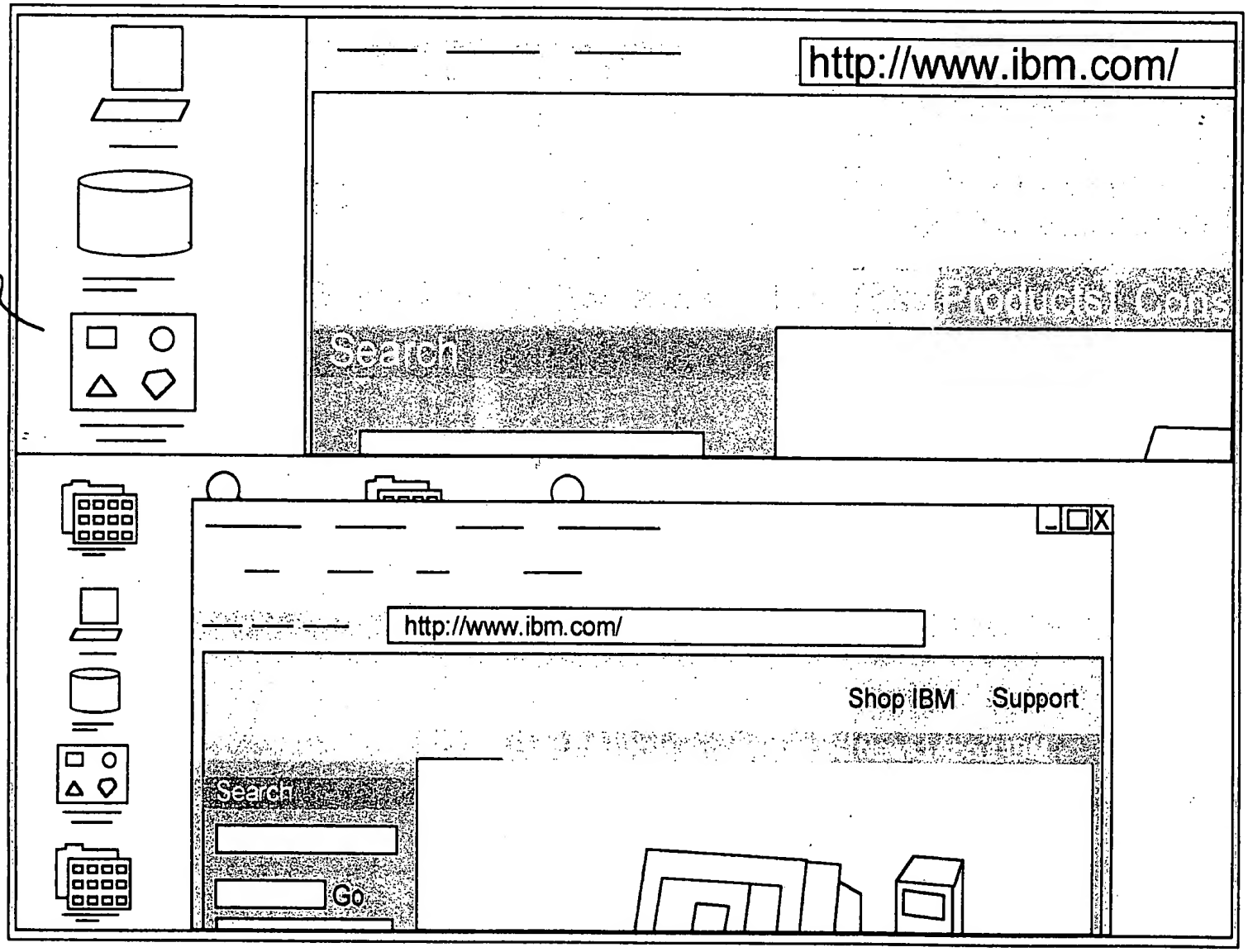
Fig. 1

~~FIG. 4~~



Prior Art

JP920000188US1
Hitori, et al.
Computer System, Display Control Apparatus, Display Apparatus, Display Control Method, Recording Medium, And Program Transmission Apparatus
4/5
S/N : 09/872,656
Group Unit : 2175

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JAN 20 2004
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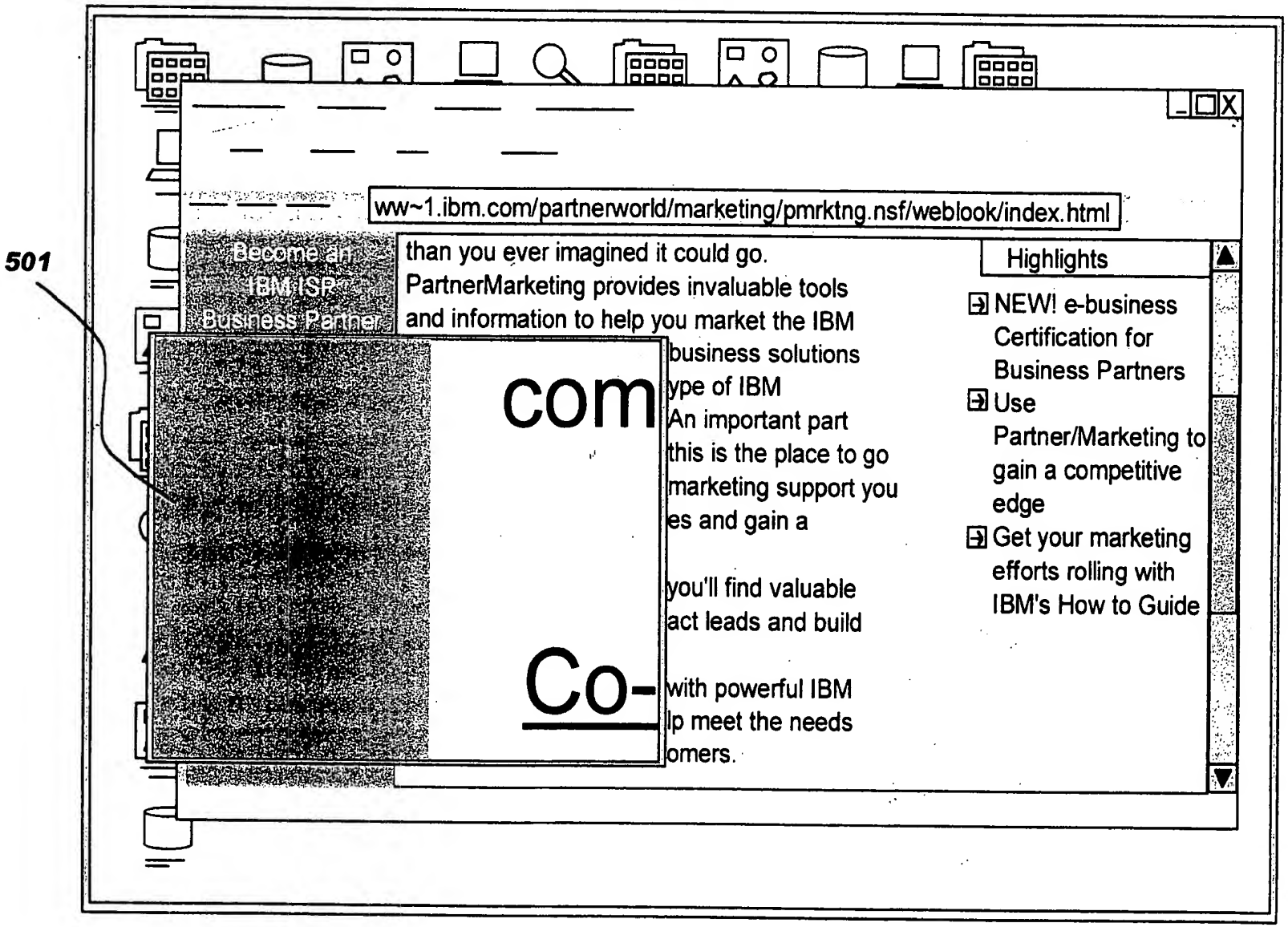
Fig. 2

~~FIG. 5~~



PRIOR ART

JP920000018US1
Hatori, et al.
Computer System, Display Control Apparatus, Display Apparatus, Display Control Method, Recording Medium, And Program Transmission Apparatus
5/5
S/N: 09/872,556
Group Unit: 2173

OIPE
JAN 20 2004
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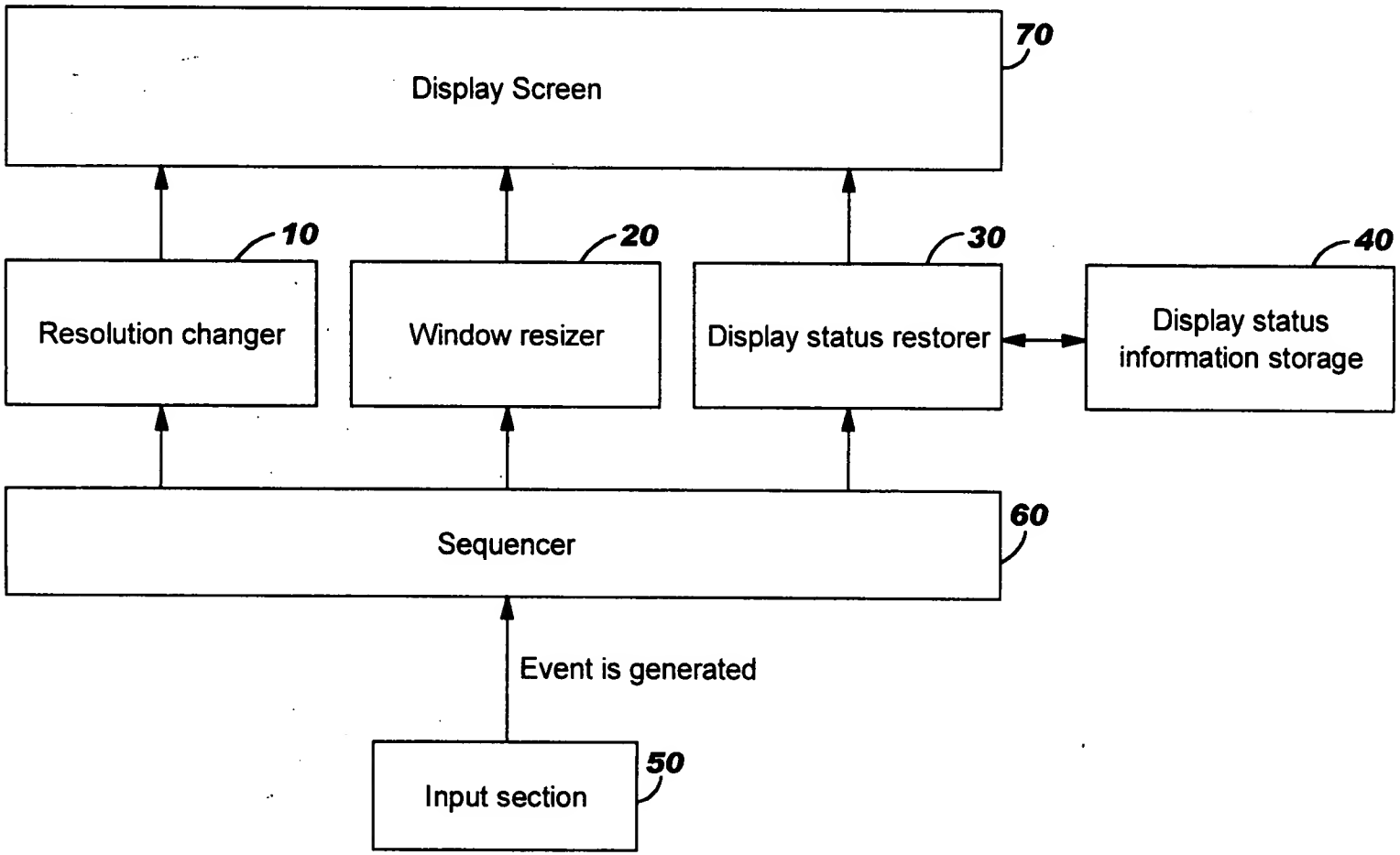
Fig. 3

~~FIG. 1~~



JP920000188US1
Hatori, et al.
Computer System, Display Control Apparatus, Display Apparatus, Display Control Method, Recording Medium, And Program Transmission Apparatus
1/5
S/N : 09/872,656
Group Unit : 2173

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S/N : 09/872,656
Group Unit : 2173

Fig. 4

~~FIG. 2~~

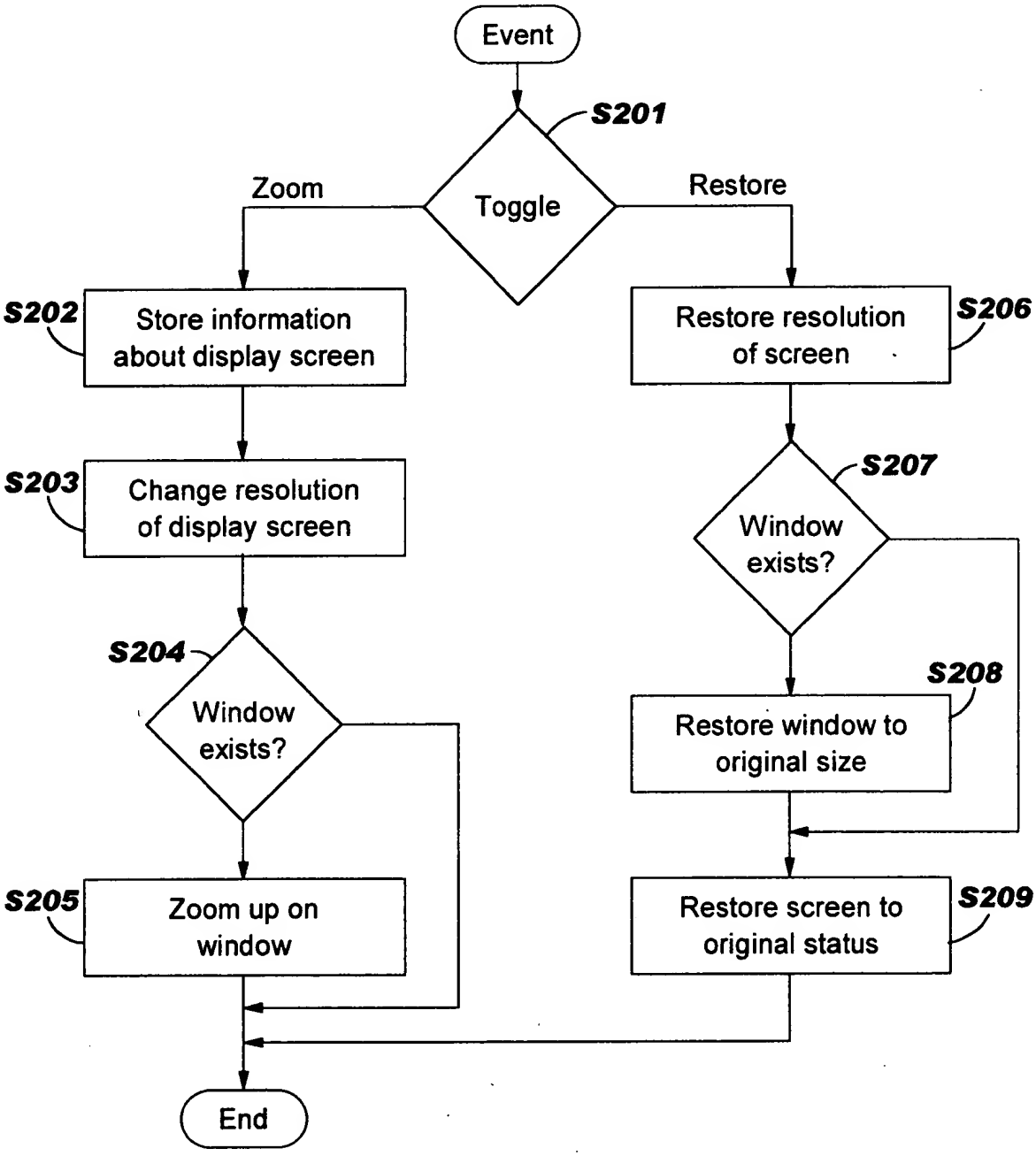

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Fig. 5A

~~FIG. 3A~~

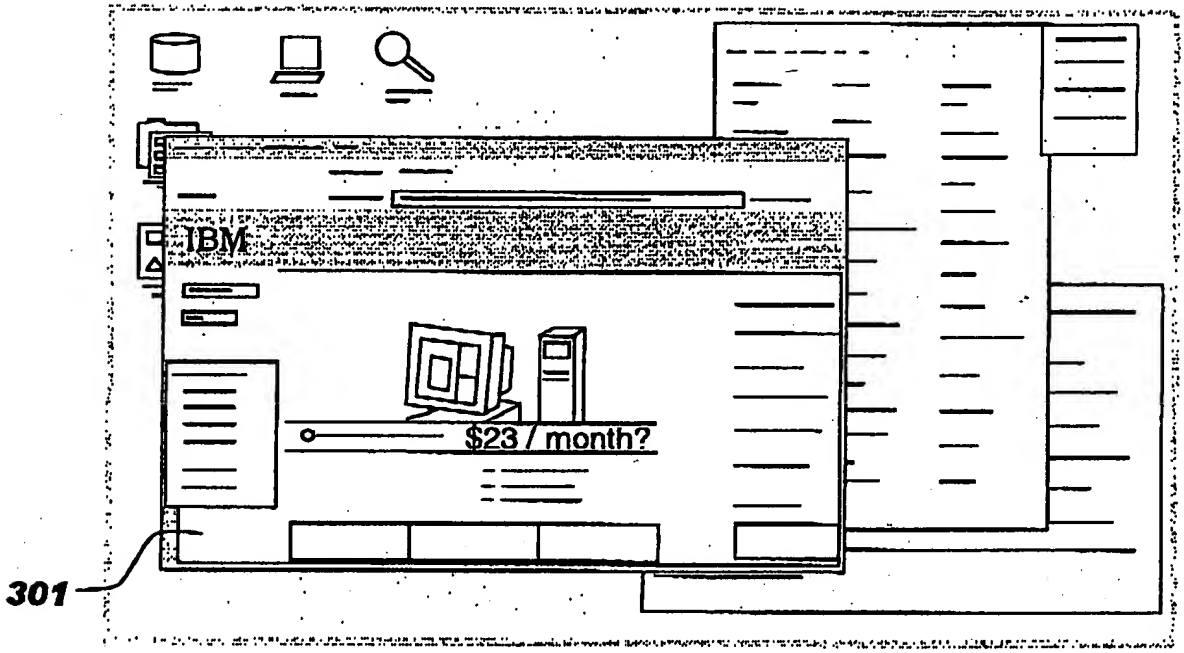
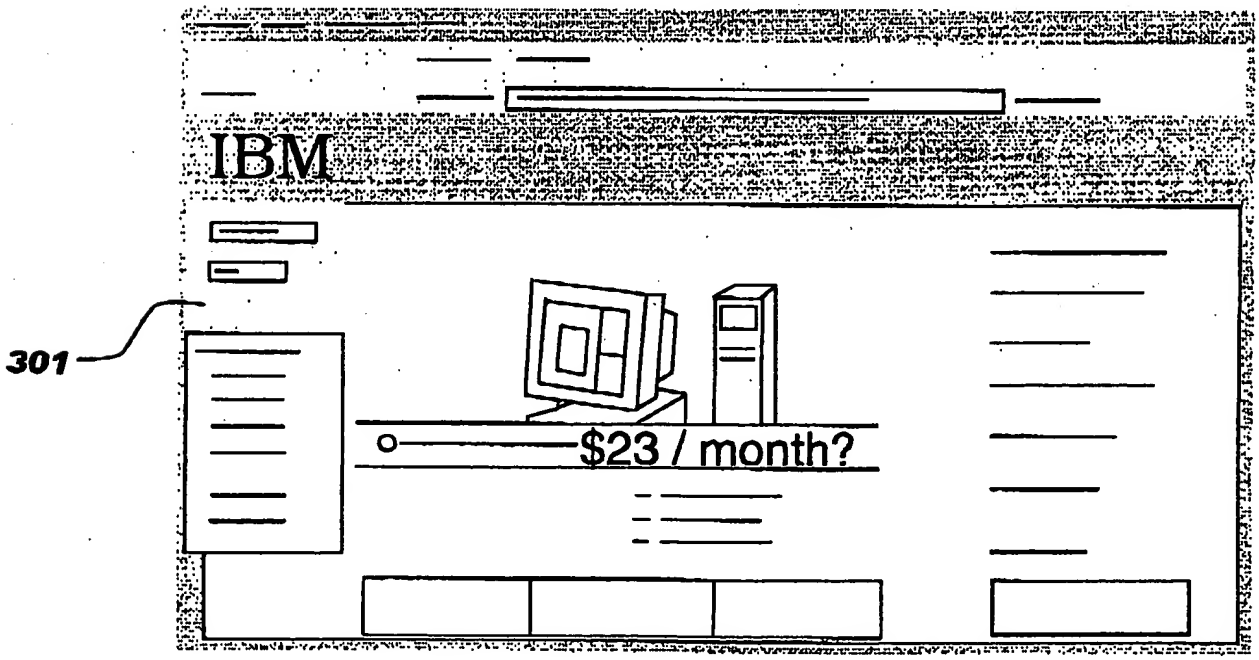


Fig. 5B

~~FIG. 3B~~